

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XI.VI. No. 8473.

號八月三日十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

八十八年二月八日庚寅

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## Intimations.

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**TOILET REQUISITES.**  
JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS' "SHEFFIELD"  
Razors, Scissors, and Pinchives.  
Razors, Strips, Paste, and Paper.  
Ear, Tooth, and Nail Picks and Trimmers.  
Hand Mirrors, Toilet Sets.  
Smelling Bottles of all kinds.  
Toilet and Patent Drying Bottles.  
Dressing Combs.  
Hair, Tooth, Nail, Bath, and Shaving  
Brushes in great variety.  
Cosmétiques, Hair Lotions and Pomades.  
Tooth Pastas, Powders, and Soaps.  
Turkish Bath Gloves, and Straps, Loofahs.  
Fine Turkey Cap and Honey Comb.  
Bath and Toilet Sponges of all sizes.  
Fine English Cat-glass Toilet Bottles and  
Perfume Spray Diffusers. An elegant  
Assortment of various designs.

### CHOICE PERFUMERY.

English, French, and American.  
A large selection of all kinds kept in  
stock to choose from.

### S O A P S .

Family, Toilet, Medicated, and Tran-  
sparent. In addition to those of our own make, all  
of which we can confidently recommend, we  
keep a large and varied assortment of  
the following well-known makes, viz.:—  
Atkinsons, Calvert's, Colgate's, Hen-  
drick's, Lubens, Pearls, &c., &c.

**GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.**  
E惧pean and American Patent Medi-  
cines, Specialties, and Proprietary Remedies,  
imported direct from the Original  
Makers or their appointed Agents.

Special Agents for Burroughs, Wellcome  
& Co.'s New and Popular Remedies.

Kepfer's Extract of Malt—Ditto with Cod  
Liver Oil. Wyeth's Tabloids—and Prepara-  
tions of all kinds.

Fairchild's Digestive Pepto-noids, Zymine,  
&c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS for Scott's Emulsion of Cod  
Liver Oil.

**FAMILY & DOMESTIC MEDICINES,**  
AND OTHER GOODS AND APPLIANCES  
KEPT IN STOCK.

**NURSERY AND INVALIDS'**  
REQUISITES.

Infants' Feeding Bottles, Ditto Brushers  
& Tools, Food Warmers, Lamps, and  
Night-lights.

Invalids' Feeding Cups and Tubes.

Breast Relievers, Nipple Shields, Violet  
Powder, Puff Boxes, and Puffs.

Infants' Food of all kinds.

BRAND'S Essence of Beef, Matton, Chic-  
ken, Venl, &c.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Beef.

VALENTINE'S Meat Juice.

Coddense Milk, Corn Flour, Bermuda  
Arrowroot, Russian Icinglas, Prepared  
Groat, Genuine Mustard, &c.

**MEDICAL AND DOMESTIC  
APPLIANCES.**

Wolfe Belts, Metal and Earthenware  
Bandages, Disinfectants and Medicated  
Toilet Papers, Fumigating Pastilles, Va-  
porizers, &c., &c.

Southall's Sanitary Towels for Ladies'  
use.

Bar and Enema Syringes, Bougies, Ca-  
theters, Pessaries, Trusses, Elastic Silk  
Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Wrist-  
lets, and Bandages of all kinds.

Urinals, Male or Female, in Glass,  
Earthenware, and India Rubber.

Water-proof Sheet.

Ice Bag for Head and Spine.  
Bronchitis Kettles, Hot Water Bottles,  
Chest and Lung Protectors.

Adhesive Plaster, Court Dito.

Corn and Bunion Plasters.

Lin, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue,  
Mustard Leaves, Spongy Fibre,  
Lined Mail for Bottles, Poultices,  
Bags, &c., &c.

Minim Measurer, Medicine Glasses and  
Spoon, Champagne and Soda Water Taps,  
Seltzerg, &c.

Ey. Bath, Droppers and Douches,  
Throat Sprays, Inhalers and Insufflators,  
Stethoscopes, Hypodermic Syringes.

**THERMOMETERS.**

Chemical, Clinical, and Bath Thermome-  
ters.

Six's Minimum and Maximum Ther-  
mometers, Alcoholometers, Barometers,  
Galvanometers, Hydrometers, Lieometers,  
Urinometers, Specific Gravity Bottles,  
Flask, Test Tubes, Test Papers, &c., &c.

**SUN SPECTACLES AND GOGGLES**

with Blue, Green, and Smoked Glasses, Eye  
Preservers and Slides of all kinds.

**DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRU-  
MENTS.**

Ear Cornets, and Trumpets, Conver-  
sation Tubes, Corn Knives and Rubbers,  
Camel Hair Pens, and Suture Catgut, Silver  
Wire, Practitioner's Knives and Scissors,  
Pocket Dressing Cases and Instruments,  
Prosthetic Respirator, Dispensing Scales  
and Weight.

**MEDICINE CHESTS.**

Medicine Chests for family and travellers  
use.

Ships' Medicine Chests fitted in accord-  
ance with the regulations of the Board of  
Trade.

Medicine Chests refitted complete at a  
few hours' notice.

Medicine Chest Guides containing a list  
of useful Domestic Medicines with their  
Properties and Doses.

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.**

Magneto-Electric Machines for the Cure  
of Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Rheuma-  
tism, &c.

Electric Hair Brushes for preventing  
hairs.

Electro-therapeutic Belts for Dyspepsia, Rheu-  
matism, Lumbago, &c.

Electric Belts, Batteries, Pusles, In-  
dicators, Wire, and appliances generally.

**HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.**

We always have on hand a varied assort-  
ment of these kinds in most general de-  
mand.

**VACCINE.**

We import regular supplies of Pure  
Fresh Calf Lymph by every Mail from  
England.

Vaccine Liniments and Vaccination Shields.

**WATER FILTERS.**

Striated Carbon Filter Co.'s AND  
MAWSY & SWAN'S (Patent).

In Glass and Terra Cotta for Table use,  
Karlsruhe for ordinary Domestic Pur-  
poses.

Pocket Filters for Travellers.

60

## Intimations.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN  
LIQUIDATION.**

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Payment of 7th and Final Dividend.

**A 7TH DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. ON  
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE HONGKONG  
BRANCH OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK COR-  
PORATION, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY  
THE COURT OF CHANCERY WILL BE PAID AT THE OFFICES  
OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,  
LIMITED, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 10TH  
MARCH next.**

Creditors are requested to apply to the  
Bank for their Dividends and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official  
Liquidator admitting their claims in order  
that the payment of the 7th Dividend may  
be endorsed thereon.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Agent for the Official Liquidator  
Oriental Bank Corporation  
in Liquidation.

Hongkong, March 4, 1890. 413

## HONGKONG ALMANACK

For the Year of Our Lord  
1890.

BY  
BRUCE SHEPHERD.

**CONTAINING:—THE CALENDARS AND  
ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE  
YEAR COMPUTED TO HONGKONG CIVIL  
TIME;—INFORMATION RESPECTING THE  
COLONY AND THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENTS, METEOROLOGICAL,  
VITAL, AND GENERAL STATISTICS; Tide  
TABLES, POSTAL REGULATIONS, STAMP  
DUTIES, TELEGRAPHIC GUIDE, AN OFFICIAL  
AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY; MAN-  
AGERS' WAGES TABLE FROM \$1 TO \$2000  
PER MONTH; WEATHER REPORT FOR THE  
YEAR; AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACES  
OF INTEREST IN THE COLONY ADAPTED TO  
THE REQUIREMENTS OF TOURISTS.**

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Hongkong, March 1, 1890.

## THE HONGKONG ALMANACK

FOR THE

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8473 — MARCH 8, 1890.

## Notice of Firm.

### NOTICE

We HAVE this Day admitted, Mr. W. H. WALLACE as PARTNER in our Firm.  
E. & S. COXON.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1890. 307

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM SURABAYA, SAMARANG,  
BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Ambon* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be claimed.

The remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1890. 415

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Niobe*, Captain E. G. PFaff, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo and hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be lost in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Inst., at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1890. 408

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG  
LAND INVESTMENT AND  
AGENCY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman, Managing Director.  
Hon. C. F. CHATER,  
Vice-Chairman, Director.

LEE SING, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
POON FONG, Esq.  
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers:  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED on MORTGAGE,  
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;  
PROPERTIES  
PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, and all kinds of Agency  
and Commission Business relating  
to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the  
Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's Road  
Central.

A SHELTON HOOVER,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. 844

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,  
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,  
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths,

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
METEOROLOGICAL  
INSTRUMENTS.

YOUTLANDER'S CELEBRATED  
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

KRUMMEL'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES,  
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,  
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ENAMELLED PLATEDWARE,  
Christie & Co.'s ENAMELLED PLATEDWARE,  
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY  
in great variety.

D. I. A. N. O. D. S.

AND  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London  
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

W. A. LOONG,  
COMPRADORE  
AND  
GENERAL DEALER.

BEST PROVISIONS SUPPLIED

at the shortest Notice.

No. 3, VICTORIA STREET, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, February 24, 1890. 303

NO. 73, WYNHAM STREET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
COMFORTABLE HOME  
FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

Moderate Terms.

Mrs. KJELLER,  
Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1357

Not Responsible for Debts

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ARMADA, British steamer, Captain Grier.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Great Admiral, American ship, Captain

James F. Rawall — Molchers & Co.

OAKWOOD, British ship, Capt. Thomas

Naire — W. Hewitt & Co.

OMAN, British barque, Captain A. O.

Brown — Master.

STRATFORD, British steamer, Capt. C.

W. F. Fenton — Adamson, Bell & Co.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE

#### AT THE PEAK.

**'THE FALLS'** on R. B. L. No. 28.—  
A Wall-built SIX-ROOMED HOUSE,  
at present let on Lease for one year.

For full Particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, November 12, 1889. 2165

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET.

'LA HACIENDA' AT THE PEAK,  
R. B. L. No. 21.

A Large and Commodious RESIDENCE  
with sufficient LAND for 3 or 4 TENNIS  
Courts.

If required it is easily convertible into  
Two Separate Dwellings.

For full Particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,  
Hongkong, December 19, 1889. 2394

## Business Notices.

### HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT, March 3rd, and FOLLOWING DAYS, we will make a Special Show of PRINTS and ZEPHYRS, also BENGALEINES and PONGEE WASHING SILKS, in all the Latest Patterns.

A Splendid Assortment of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES just to hand, also UMBRELLAS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, &c., &c.

### HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

#### Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bremen & Ports of Call.	Sachsen (a).	Norddeutschland Lloyd	March 12 at 10 a.m.
Havre, L'don & B'urg	Carmarthen (a).	Admison, Bell & Co.	March 12 at 1 p.m.
London, v. Suez Canal	Gondolas (a).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 10 at 1 p.m.
London & Ports of Call.	Palmares (a).	Butterfield & Swire.	March 10 at noon.
London & Ports of Call.	Massilia (a).	F. & S. S. Co.	March 10 at 4 p.m.
Marsella, via Amoy.	Diamante (a).	Stewart & Co.	March 19 at noon.
Marsella, v. Saigon.	Oxus (a).	Messages Maritime.	March 19 at 12 m.
New York.	Montevideo (a).	Adamson, Bell & Co.	March 12, daylight.
Port Darwin, &c.	Butterfield & Swire.	Butterfield & Swire.	March 30, daylight.
S. Francisco v. Japan.	O. & S. S. Co.	O. & S. S. Co.	March 25, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai.	Canopus (a).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 10, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Stentor (a).	Butterfield & Swire.	March 12.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Serpentine (a).	Butterfield & Swire.	March 16.
Straits and Bombay.	Lombardy (a).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 11, at 11 a.m.
Swato.	Fokien (a).	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	March 9, daylight.
T'kow, Amoy & F'chow.	Haitan (a).	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 14 at noon.
T'kien.	Vicksburg (a).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 14, daylight.
Yunnan, v. N'ki & K'ki.	Verona (a).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 14, daylight.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 3, 1890 —

Almeida, German steamer, 400, T. A. Bendixen, Pakhoi March 4, and Hoihow 6, General — Wieler & Co.

Glencore, British steamer, 1,410, W. Murray, Saigon March 3, Elce — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenelg, British steamer, 1,199, R. D. Jones, Shanghai March 2, and Swato 7, Ballast — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kuang Lee, Chinese steamer, 1,305, P. L. Lincoln, Shanghai March 5, General — C. M. S. N. Co.

Diamond, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, Manila March 5, 9 p.m., General — Russell & Co.

Fokien, British steamer, 600, J. Lewis, Tamsui March 3, Amoy 4, and Swato 7, General — Douglas Steamship Co.

Tsingtao, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, Shanghai March 4, and Swato 7, General — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Patagonia, British barque, 1,199, William Hobart, New York November 4, Petroleum — Russell & Co.

Canton, British steamer, from Whampoa, Ningpo, v. Amoy.

Nanking, British steamer, 605, T. Hanjin, Saigon March 3, Rice — Bus Mon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1890. 436

#### DEPARTURES.

March 8 —

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

Tsingtao, for Chufou.

Kaochang, for Whampoa.

Sorachi Maru, for Bangkok.

Diamond, for Amoy.

Kwang Lee, for Whampoa.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 8 —

Per Almeida, from Pakhoi, 45 Chinese.

Per Glencore, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per Glenelg, from Shanghai, Mr. Junius, and 800 Chinese.

Per Fokien, from Shanghai, 83 Chinese.

Per Tsingtao, for Amoy.

Per Canton, for Hoihow, 40 Chinese.

Per Fokien, for Chufou, 15 Chinese.

Per Fokien, for Cocin, 2 Europeans.

Per Fokien, for Swato, 4 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

**'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR**  
That there has been some misapprehension on about the preparations for the reception of the Duke of Connaught.

That if it be granted that one or two of the leading representative men in the Colony were omitted from the Committee, there is not very much to complain about in the mode of procedure.

That the illumination of the public buildings and the chief houses was the principal thing to be done, and the public offices were to be lighted up by means of a vote in Council.

That the Public Ball, had it been possible or practicable, would have been essentially a public matter, but its collapse seemed to render a public meeting almost unnecessary.

That to the principle of publicity, when any questions concerning the public generally have to be settled, no man of sense would ever dream of objecting.

That in public questions the sentiment of 'elitism' ought never to enter, however much it may sway residents in social matters.

That it would have been perhaps the better plan to have consulted a public meeting before the Programme was telegraphed for the Duke's approval, but the persistent failure of the so-called 'mass meetings' clearly showed that the public had not been greatly outraged.

That the Race week had much to do with the independent action of the Committee, and I do not think any 'holes and corners' policy was intended.

That the calling of the public meetings, after the programme was settled upon and approved by the Royal visitor, was a mistake.

That the various opinions expressed about the small attendance—that on the one hand the Dilemma reflected upon the Committee, and on the other upon the objectors—reminded one of a vestry meeting; but that the general desire to celebrate the occasion of the Duke's visit, in a manner creditable to British subjects all over the world over, was clearly manifested.

That the work of any public movement is ever accomplished by the Sub-Committee, and the lion's share thereof by the Secretary.

That the Ryoma Reclamation scheme has been discontinued at the New Harbour Works, and the Duke of Connaught, who is a high Freemason, will lay the first stone with masonic honours.

That the re-appointment of Messrs Ryrio and J. J. Kieswink on the Legislative Council is an incident of more than passing importance, and H. E. the Acting Governor took the occasion to make one of those neatly-turned little speeches for which he is becoming famous.

That Mr Ryrio—usually styled the Senior Unofficial Member, i.e., the Father of the House—can show a record of good work on the Council, and the community hope that his great experience will long remain at the disposal of the Council.

That the appointment of Dr Ho Kai, in place of Mr Wong Shing, will, I fancy, meet the wishes of Chinese and Europeans alike, for the new member has been virtually the representative of the Chinese community during the nominal reign of his predecessor.

That the Hon. Ho Kai will bring to his duties in the Council not only an intimate knowledge of the Chinese views and feelings, but the power to place those clearly before his colleagues.

That the Hon. Wong Shing, whom you were wont to call the silent member, is a most worthy gentleman, and has a wide and possessive knowledge in giving evidence to the vast amount of ignorant people he possesses about his countrymen. That much talk and a great deal of time have been wasted over the new Central Market, and it would be well were a start made upon the remodeled structure, or an ordinary typhoon will probably leave the Colony without any market at all.

That official minutes take hours, and days, and weeks, and months to pass round, and things do not get any 'more modern' than the farmer with his chariot.

That the Acting Governor may well pause before he blasts the Bohkara Rock, when so many works of paramount importance are under way.

That every extension of Government House—although the need for a Ballroom is generally admitted—might stand over until something gets finished.

That I have given up all hope of Victoria College ever getting completed.

That the Gip Rock, the Central Market, the Draining, the Peak Water Supply, the Water Mains, the new Mountain Lodge, the Praya Reservoir, and the new system of roads are all to come;—when, oh, when, can they be accomplished?

That it is immaterial when a public work is decided upon: Victoria College was voted for during two or three tenures of Government, and is not water-tight even now.

That such being the case, the Acting Governor might do a general 'blow-up,' among the Departments before he tackles the Bohkara Rocks.

That I think most residents will agree that Governor Des Voeux was right in making a clean breast of the cost of the new Ballroom at Government House.

That estimates are curious things, and have a power of changing their skins which would put the chameleon out of the running.

That the public, while ready to make Government House worthy of the Colony, would like to know what can be done if that d'rection for \$25,000, and how much more for \$10,000?

That while congratulating the Jockey Club upon the great success of the last meeting, I would point out the great need there is for a new Grand Stand, from which the racing could be seen.

That speaking of the fortunate acquisition of Mr Booth as C. C., it may be remembered that the Club has been very fortunate in their selection to fill that post.

That the Sugar-Baron meeting was a curious indication of the indifference of the investing public, when the dividend is 'so great' and large, to the management of their affairs.

That even although the success of the Refinery was 'phenomenal,' the duty of passing a vote of thanks to the General Agents, the Consulting Committee, and Staff, might have been set up, would have been well timed.

That the able member in which Judge Clarke unravelled the web of questionable evidence in the recent share case will be approved of and admired by most people, and the decided language which he used in dealing with the defendant's case as a conspiracy to defraud should deter others from using the Courts for improper purposes.

That the evidence sufficient for a Judge (or a Jury) to decide against any one in a civil action might not be deemed sufficient in a criminal charge; and here we have no Public Prosecutor to take up such cases.

That the Honorary Secretary of the Athletic Sports deserves the greatest credit for the energy he has displayed and the pains he has taken to make the meeting of to-day a success, and the result is apparent in the unprecedented number of prizes and entries for the various events.

That while little or nothing is being done to open the Wall Street trade, I see that our German neighbours are taking time by the forelock, and they may soon be making hay in the sunshine of success, while our Representative at Peking is doing over his duties in the most truly Oriental fashion.

**BROWNIE.****HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.****ANNUAL MEETING.**

Saturday, the 8th March, 1890.  
Patron.—His Excellency the Administrator, Francis Fleming, C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B.; His Excellency Major-General J. B. Edwards, C.B., R.E.; His Honour, the Acting Chief Justice.

Judge.—Hon. A. J. Leach; Captain C. Davidson, 1st A. & S. H.; A. G. Wise, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq.

Judge of Dancing.—Col. Chater, 1st A. & S. H.; David Gillies, Esq.; Captain G. C. Anderson; F. W. Koch, Esq. (Judge of Exercises on German Horse).

Handcappers.—A. K. Travers, Esq.; C. H. Thompson, Esq.; G. A. Caldwell, Esq., and Hector Sampson, Esq. (Handcappers of Bicycle Races).

Clerk of the Course.—John Grant, Esq.; John Andrew, Esq.; R. H. Thompson, Esq.; F. A. Hazlewood, Esq.

Time Keepers.—R. Fraser Smith, Esq.; Hector Sampson, Esq.

Treasurer.—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—W. H. Young, Esq.

The sports took place on the Racecourse to-day under very favourable conditions, and were highly successful. The attendance of spectators was very large, the grand stand enclosure being crowded, while, the rails on the inner side of the course were lined by a gathering that reminded one of the Race Week. The whole of the arrangements in connection with the meeting were admirably carried out, (thanks in a great measure to the exertions of the Hon. Secretary, Mr W. H. Young), and there was not a hitch from the beginning to the end of the lengthy programme. The competition in most of the events was very keen, especially so in the racing, where the times generally were remarkably fast, as compared with those of past years. This may be accounted for, to a considerable extent, by the condition of the track. The Veterans' Race was probably the best exhibition of that kind the 'old residents' have ever given, and Mr Young was the best creditor in the race.

The Ladies' Purse, HALF-MILE FLAT RACE (Handicap).—First and second prize given by the Ladies of Hongkong; to be presented immediately after the race by Miss Gaskell.

Entrants.—H. J. Gedge (scratch); R. E. Lampton (5 yds.), R. E. Humphreys (20 yds.), F. C. Dundas (25 yds.)

R. E. Humphreys . . . . .  
R. E. Lampton . . . . .  
H. J. Gedge . . . . .

Humphreys and Lampton made the running all the way. At the finish Lampton tried to spur, but the effort was not successful—Humphreys heading him by a few yards at the tape. Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

10.—LADIES' PURSE, HALF-MILE FLAT RACE (Handicap).—First and second prize given by the Ladies of Hongkong; to be presented immediately after the race by Miss Gaskell.

Entrants.—H. J. Gedge (scratch); R. E. Lampton (5 yds.), R. E. Humphreys (20 yds.), F. C. Dundas (25 yds.)

R. E. Humphreys . . . . .  
R. E. Lampton . . . . .  
H. J. Gedge . . . . .

Humphreys and Lampton made the running all the way. At the finish Lampton tried to spur, but the effort was not successful—Humphreys heading him by a few yards at the tape. Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

11.—HORSE JUMP.—Prize by R. K. Leigh, Esq.

Entrants.—G. H. Potts, Capt. C. Davidson, L. C. Birrell, J. M. E. Machado, Captain Davidson, 5 ft. 12 in.

Captain Davidson dropped out of the competition at an early stage, leaving the contest between Captain Davidson and Birrell, each of whom jumped well. Captain Davidson, although he touched the bar at a lower elevation, cleared his 5 ft. 12 in. easily. Potts and Birrell finished an inch lower.

12.—BIKE RACE ONE MILE (Handicap). Start on saddle; first prize presented by G. E. Noble, Esq.; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—A. Denison (scratch); C. H. W. Kew (20 yards); C. H. W. Aitken (30 yards); J. W. Kew (50 yards); J. H. Sample (60 yards)

J. H. W. Aitken . . . . .  
J. H. Sample . . . . .  
A. Denison . . . . .

Sample, who was originally allowed 200 yards start but had 150 knocked off, led till within the last 50 yards, when Aitken passed him and won easily. Sample started badly at the finish, otherwise he stood a good chance of winning. Time, 3 min. 51 sec.

13.—100 YARDS CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.; to be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a Competitor; second prize presented by Mr Justice Fielding Clarke; first three in each heat to run in the final.

Entrants.—J. M. E. Machado, F. C. Dunnas, G. P. Lamerton, W. S. Taylor, L. C. Airey, C. H. W. Aitken, C. N. Young, F. C. Dundas, 4 yards, G. P. Lamerton, 2 yards, C. H. W. Aitken, 5 yards.

Time, 12 sec.

2nd heat.—Entrants, F. C. Dunnas, G. P. Lamerton, W. S. Taylor, L. C. Airey, C. H. W. Aitken, C. N. Young, F. C. Dundas, 4 yards, G. P. Lamerton, 2 yards, C. H. W. Aitken, 5 yards.

Time, 12 sec.

Final Heat.—J. M. Atkinson, Dead heat, 1  
F. C. Dunnas, 2  
E. L. Collingwood, 3

In the first heat Atkinson won easily in 10 sec., Dunnas being second. The second heat was won by E. L. Collingwood in 11 sec., Aitken being second. In the final heat Dr. Atkinson won by a couple of yards in 11 sec.; Collingwood a fair third.

14.—HIGHLAND FLING.—Open to Soldiers and Police; (post entries not allowed). Competitors to be in full Highland Dress. Judges.—Colonel Chater, David Gillies, Esq., and Captain Anderson; first prize presented by D. Gillies, Esq.; second prize, \$15, presented by Captain G. C. Anderson.

Pte. R. Kelly, A. G. & S. H. I. Lance Corp. Sanderson, D. Co. 2 Pte. J. Stewart, D. Co. 3

There was a capital exhibition of Highland Dress, which was much admired. Kelly was undoubtedly the best of the performers as regards neatness and correct time.

15.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Prize presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Entrants.—Ross Thompson, R. E. Withers, J. H. Sample, J. A. Lawson, R. E. Wilbers, 20 yds.

The cricket ball throwing was on the whole rather feeble, the best throw being over five yards less than last year.

16.—MINIATURES CUP.—Presented by E. R. Belliss, Esq., to be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a Competitor; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—H. J. Gedge, R. E. Humphreys, Esq.; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—H. J. Gedge, R. E. Humphreys, Esq.; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—H. J. Gedge, R. E. Humphreys, Esq.; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—C. E. Holworthy (scratch); F. C. Dundas (8 yds.), A. da Costa (9 yds.), J. M. Atkinson (scratch), Walter Steward, R. N. (5 yds.), R. Markwick (9 yds.).

F. C. Dundas . . . . .  
R. Markwick . . . . .  
J. M. Atkinson . . . . .

The pace was very hot all the way, and the distance was covered in the remarkably good time of 24 sec. Dundas kept a good lead most of the way and won easily.

7.—BIKE RACE, HALF-MILE (Handicap).

Start on Saddle; first and second prize by Bicycles Club.

Entrants.—A. Donison, E. L. Collingwood, H. W. Kew, scratch; C. H. W. Atkinson (30 yds.), J. W. Kew (60 yds.), J. H. Sample (60 yds.).

O. H. W. Aitken . . . . .  
H. W. Kew . . . . .  
J. H. Sample . . . . .

Aitken had far too much of a start, led most of the way and won easily. Time, 1 min. 34 sec.

8.—HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.—(Post Entries).

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. Services, including Police; winners at previous meetings in Hongkong or elsewhere to be penalised; first prize, \$10; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5; presented by J. J. Francis, Q.C.

Pte. Gorman (51st). . . . .  
Pte. Murdoch (51st). . . . .  
Gunda Singh . . . . .

Gunda Singh, who made the pace a 'hot un,' and there was a capital race. Young touched the tape several yards ahead of Birnie, Leigh touching the tape a good third. Time 1 min. 32 sec.—a remarkably good time for the Veterans.

9.—HYDRO RACE, 120 YARDS, 10 FLIGHTS.

Winners at previous meetings at Longkong or elsewhere to be penalised 24 yards; first prize, presented by Hon. A. P. MacEwan; second prize, by Sports Committee; first three in each heat to run in the final.

Entrants.—A. Denison (penalised 21 yds.), F. L. Jackson, L. C. Birrell, G. H. Potts (penalised 23 yds.), C. E. Holworthy, Capt. Davidson, W. B. L. 53.

Capt. Davidson, who made a capital race of it, was penalised 10 yards owing to his winning the race last year. He came away from the others easily just on the tape, winning by a couple of yards. Gunda Singh and Connelly both made a capital third. Time, 2 min. 34 sec.

10.—VETERANS RACE.—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—Competitors to be over 35 years of age and of not less than 10 years residence in India or China or the Territories; first prize presented by the Hon. C. F. Chater; second prize by Sports Committee.

Entrants.—W. H. Young (scratch), R. E. Leigh (scratch), Capt. Ramsey R.N. (6 yds.), G. C. Anderson (9 yds.), H. E. Robinson, M.R.A. (10 yds.), J. Kirkwood (12 yds.).

W. H. Young, who got a very good start, made the pace a 'hot un,' and there was a capital race. Young touched the tape several yards ahead of Birnie, Leigh touching the tape a good third. Time 1 min. 34 sec.

11.—INTERNATIONAL TWO-OR-WAN.—8 miles.

Run in England & Scotland.—National to be decided by that of the father; to be pulled over 15 feet; no spikes or nails allowed; no sitting down; no laces to be dug in the ground before pulling; to be decided by one pull.—Prizes presented by the Club Germans.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 8473.—MARCH 8, 1890.]

**LORD WOLSELEY ON THE STANDING ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The following extract is from an article in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, under the above title. It is written, in the first place, for an American audience, but Lord Wolseley's opinion of our army, we believe, will have at least equal interest for readers at home.

**THE ROMANCE OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.**

The charms and romance of a soldier's life, the variety of scenes and incidents which army service affords to all ranks, will never fail to attract the roving, adventurous, and ambitious spirits of all classes. But the supply from this source is not large enough or sufficiently constant during peace for our wants. The better classes, who now only enlist in small numbers, would flock to the army if we could protect them from the undesirable associates to be met with in all barracks-rooms under our present system of low pay. At present we only obtain boys' wages, so, as a rule, we only obtain boy recruits. It ought not to require much genius or brains to understand that an army only 200,000 strong, less than one-half of which is always abroad, cannot be in a healthy or efficient condition that has to absorb and turn into its ranks between 30,000 and 40,000 young lads, and that has to send abroad every year about 19,000 or 20,000 trained soldiers to maintain the corps in our foreign garrisons at their

established strength. Our best officers who have most studied the question tell us that the army at its present strength cannot effectively fulfil all the many duties imposed upon it at home and abroad.

**THE RECRUITS WANTED.**

Under our present short-service system we require annually from about 25,000 to 40,000 recruits. Of those who present themselves for enlistment, we reject for various medical reasons from about 50 to 65 per cent. If we offered the British soldier the same pay and rations that are given in the United States army, the number of desirable young men anxious to enlist would be much larger than at present that we could afford to reject 10 or 15 per cent. more than we do. That extra percentage of rejections would be due to the excess of doubtful physique which are now forced to accept in order to keep our ranks full.

The physical standard for our recruits is the same for any other European army; but as a man's age is not to be ascertained by his teeth, we are obliged to accept the ages stated by the men themselves. We are supposed to accept only those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and to protect the army as far as possible against youths below the minimum age, we have laid down what we assume to be its fair physical equivalents. If the recruit possesses them, he is accepted; but, as might be expected, we are often taken in by youths under that minimum age. To

somewhat alleviates the evils attendant upon this unfortunate system of boy recruits, Parliament is willing to say, has forbidden any to be sent to India who, if under twenty years of age, have not been one year in the army. Had Parliament gone thoroughly into the matter, it would, I think, have fixed that period at two years instead of one. Putting aside altogether the inhumanity of sending immature lads to India and other tropical climates common-sense tells us how much wiser and more economical it would be to send them none but trained men soldiers. To do this would require an addition to the army establishments at home; an increase which sooner or later we must have for defensive purposes if our colonies are to be rendered secure.

**PENNY WISE AND FOOLISH ABOUT THE ARMY.**

We pride ourselves upon being a practical, business-like people, and so we are in our private concerns; but as a government we are often short-sighted and penny wise and pound foolish about the army. The present administration has done much to supply our military shortcomings, but much still remains to be done. Until public opinion forces it to keep the army sufficiently strong to enable it to properly discharge the duties imposed upon it with due regard to the health of the men, and until we deal with our soldiers on the business principles on which the United States treat

them as to food and pay, short of resorting to some form or other of compulsory service, it is impossible that it can ever be as efficient and as useful as it ought to be. At present we are like the "Jerry-builders" who use poor materials—soft deals, for example, where there should be seasoned oak. The officers must, however, do the best they can with the raw material supplied them by the State; that it is unwise as it should be, and that they are not permitted to keep it longer than is necessary in England is not their fault. They do their best to let the people know the truth; they cannot do more. Because our army is so small for the amount of work it has to do all over the world, it should be composed of first-class materials. It should have the best men as soldiers, and the best arms and equipment that money can purchase. There may be two opinions as to what its numbers should be, but there is no one silly enough to say we should be content with boys instead of men; with obsolete guns and rifles in place of the best modern weapons. If the army were governed upon a purely military system, upon common business principles, it would soon be fit for its members the finest in Europe, which it certainly is not at present, and the guilt to the nation would be incalculable.

**THE MUDDLE ABOUT GUNS.**

Thanks to the enlightened views on army matters entertained by the late Prince Con-

sort, the army was provided with a rifle market in 1854. We were thus well ahead of the French, Russians, Turkish, and Sarдинian armies in the Crimea. At present we have to use the Manton-Hanover carbine and bayonet, both of which are to be replaced by a superior magazine weapon. The new arm is 0.403-inch calibre, and is believed to be equal to all and superior to most of the magazine arms now being adopted by other European nations. The armament of our horses and field artillery still leaves much to be desired. If we mobilized now for the defence of the kingdom, the Volunteer field artillery would turn out with guns of three calibres, some loading at the breech, others at the muzzle; and horse and field artillery of the regular army have four entirely different sorts and calibres of guns, some breeches, others muzzle loaders. This is and has long been our condition, although we have, and have had for some years, the breech-loading field gun which is reckoned to be the best in Europe. I have experienced soldiers to estimate the consequences of possibly sending in disaster, which this medley of breech-loaders and manufacturers of six different cultures would entail had we now to mobilize all our military forces to fight for our national existence.

**OUR MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.**

The command of the army is vested in a general officer. He is controlled in all his actions outside the military training of the troops by the Secretary of State for War. He may point out that the forts for the protection of our ports and arsenals and dock-yards are badly and insufficiently armed, and that the garrisons of our foreign fortresses—which are of which we have none—should be put in the days of Queen Victoria as dangerous as small. But not only has no power to correct all this, but his opinions on those subjects of life and death consequence to the empire are not made known to the people. In fact the British nation has no recognized means of ascertaining what its best soldiers and sailors think of the strength and state of the army and navy. It is content to take the opinion of whoever may be the two civilian ministers whom the accidents and exigencies of party government have for the nonce assigned to those two great services. Our system of military administration has been growing more and more civilian in character since the days of Wellington. Then, the Commander-in-Chief had far more power and influence in the decision of military questions than at present. Then, the supply of guns, arms, ammunition, and of all sorts of military materials was in the hands of an officer selected on account of great experience in war. He was a member of the government, and often a cabinet minister. He was, in fact, the adviser of the government on all military matters. His office was abolished, and at present all this duty of supply, which required great technical training and military experience, is relegated to a civilian member of Parliament. Soldiers don't think this arrangement a good one.

**WE HAVE MORE PRACTICE IN WAR.**

Our army has far greater practice in war than that of any other nation. At the moment we may be said to have three little wars on hand, besides having a number of officers engaged in the defence of Sustak, which is besieged by the Arabs. If there were a temple of Janus in England, it would seldom be closed, and never for long. Whilst the armies of other European powers can only gain annually some insight into war with the blank ammunition fired during autumn manoeuvres, Queen Victoria's soldiers learn their lesson with a cartridge fired in real combat, and with almost daily repetition and regularity. It is the hard experience and frequent practice in war, provided for our officers by the nature of our wide-extending empire, which makes them what I believe them to be—the best in the world. A far larger proportion of them know the sensation of being under fire than those of any other army. Other things besides this frequent practice of war also contribute to make the English officer what he is. He belongs to the class which has at all times been the backbone of the nation. As an English gentleman, he is by birth what we believe to be the representative of all that is noblest, most manly, brave, and honourable, in human nature. His innate love of sport in every form drives him to the remotest corners of the earth. You will find him climbing Alpine mountains, crossing Swiss glaciers, tiger shooting in Bengal, hunting lions in equatorial Africa, or other big game amidst the snows of Tibet. To ride well to him is one of his choicest ambitions, and, as a matter of course, he loves cricket, and all manner of outdoor sports. All these exposures train him to a self-reliance unknown to the men of other nations. In fact, the British officer by birth and education the natural leader of the British private, who has the same sport-loving instincts. The officer of to-day is a far better soldier in every way than his predecessors of thirty or forty years ago. In future it is intended only to accept men as officers on probation. The period of this probation is to be three years, and if at the expiration of that period, or at any time within it, the young officer be found wanting in zeal, energy, ability, tact, or character, he will be ruthlessly discharged. The nation cannot afford to pay useless officers, and, above all things, it must not allow them to be intrusted with the lives of gallant soldiers.

**THE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN THE ARMY.**

There are and long have been two distinct schools of thought in our army. One of pure and simple conservatism, whose articles of faith are based upon the fact that our army under Wellington overthrew, time after time, the finest armies of France. This school flourishes almost exclusively amongst our old officers. The other, the young school, wishes to make the army a profession, and has "progress" for its motto. All the best is in the sentiment and tradition of our old army can be retained, whilst every encouragement is given to new ideas, and the army is ruled and administered upon sound and simple business principles. Our ancestors gave up the longbow when it grew out of date, and we have in this century given up the use of the flint musket, with which so much of our military glory was associated. We now begin to recognize that all our old-fashioned stiffness and formal drill will be of as much out of place on the field of battle of today as the longbow would have been at Waterloo. We must, therefore, give up the army for war instead of as hitherto, drilling it for parade. We have at last arrived to the conviction that we must cease to train our men for a condition of warfare that we can never see again, for war will not conform to its procedure of it from field-days and from the pages of Napier. We must closely study in the history of recent wars what battles now are really like, how they are conducted, whether they are lost and won, and train our soldiers for these new conditions. Arms to be efficient must not stand still, and ours which is so very small, can least afford to do so.

**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.**

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of March, 1890, at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamer *SACHSEN*, Captain V. Gorzev, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., and the same will be received by us until 6 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 17, 1890.

## Mails.

## Mails.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

### STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,

### PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MARSEILLE, AND POLE

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

### ALEX

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *OXYGEN*, Captain D. D. D., with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Parcels and Specie at the Office until 4 p.m., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europa will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, HONGKONG.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage do so on application at the Company's Office.

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

### G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent,

Hongkong, March 6, 1890.

424

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, February 28, 1890.

387

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

### TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

### VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

### ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

### THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

### ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

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